

§ 661.100

20 CFR Ch. V (4–1–03 Edition)

661.280 What right does an entity have to appeal the Governor's decision rejecting a request for designation as a workforce investment area?

661.290 Under what circumstances may States require Local Boards to take part in regional planning activities?

Subpart C—Local Governance Provisions

661.300 What is the Local Workforce Investment Board?

661.305 What is the role of the Local Workforce Investment Board?

661.307 How does the Local Board meet its requirement to conduct business in an open manner under the “sunshine provision” of WIA section 117(e)?

661.310 Under what limited conditions may a Local Board directly be a provider of core services, intensive services, or training services, or act as a One-Stop Operator?

661.315 Who are the required members of the Local Workforce Investment Boards?

661.317 Who may be selected to represent a particular One-Stop partner program on the Local Board when there is more than one partner program entity in the local area?

661.320 Who must chair a Local Board?

661.325 What criteria will be used to establish the membership of the Local Board?

661.330 Under what circumstances may the State use an alternative entity as the Local Workforce Investment Board?

661.335 What is a youth council, and what is its relationship to the Local Board?

661.340 What are the responsibilities of the youth council?

661.345 What are the requirements for the submission of the local workforce investment plan?

661.350 What are the contents of the local workforce investment plan?

661.355 When must a local plan be modified?

Subpart D—Waivers and Work-Flex Waivers

661.400 What is the purpose of the General Statutory and Regulatory Waiver Authority provided at section 189(i)(4) of the Workforce Investment Act?

661.410 What provisions of WIA and the Wagner-Peyser Act may be waived, and what provisions may not be waived?

661.420 Under what conditions may a Governor request, and the Secretary approve, a general waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements under WIA section 189(i)(4)?

661.430 Under what conditions may the Governor submit a Workforce Flexibility Plan?

661.440 What limitations apply to the State's Workforce Flexibility Plan authority under WIA?

AUTHORITY: Sec. 506(c), Pub. L. 105–220; 20 U.S.C. 9276(c).

SOURCE: 65 FR 49390, Aug. 11, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Governance Provisions

§ 661.100 What is the workforce investment system?

Under title I of WIA, the workforce investment system provides the framework for delivery of workforce investment activities at the State and local levels to individuals who need those services, including job seekers, dislocated workers, youth, incumbent workers, new entrants to the workforce, veterans, persons with disabilities, and employers. Each State's Governor is required, in accordance with the requirements of this part, to establish a State Board; to designate local workforce investment areas; and to oversee the creation of Local Boards and One-Stop service delivery systems in the State.

§ 661.110 What is the role of the Department of Labor as the Federal governmental partner in the governance of the workforce investment system?

(a) Successful governance of the workforce investment system will be achieved through cooperation and coordination of Federal, State and local governments.

(b) The Department of Labor sees as one of its primary roles providing leadership and guidance to support a system that meets the objectives of title I of WIA, and in which State and local partners have flexibility to design systems and deliver services in a manner designed to best achieve the goals of WIA based on their particular needs. The WIA regulations provide the framework in which State and local officials can exercise such flexibility within the confines of the statutory requirements. Wherever possible, system features such as design options and categories of services are broadly defined, and are subject to State and local interpretation.

(c) The Secretary, in consultation with other Federal Agencies, as appropriate, may publish guidance on interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions. State and local policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions that are consistent with interpretations contained in such guidance will be considered to be consistent with the Act for purposes of § 661.120.

§ 661.120 What are the roles of the local and State governmental partner in the governance of the workforce investment system?

(a) Local areas should establish policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions to implement provisions of title I of WIA to the extent that such policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions are not inconsistent with the Act and the regulations issued under the Act, Federal statutes and regulations governing One-Stop partner programs, and with State policies.

(b) States should establish policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions to implement provisions of title I of WIA to the extent that such policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions are not inconsistent with the Act and the regulations issued under the Act, as well as Federal statutes and regulations governing One-Stop partner programs.

Subpart B—State Governance Provisions

§ 661.200 What is the State Workforce Investment Board?

(a) The State Board is a board established by the Governor in accordance with the requirements of WIA section 111 and this section.

(b) The membership of the State Board must meet the requirements of WIA section 111(b). The State Board must contain two or more members representing the categories described in WIA section 111(b)(1)(C)(iii)–(v), and special consideration must be given to chief executive officers of community colleges and community based organizations in the selection of members representing the entities identified in WIA section 111(b)(1)(C)(v).

(c) The Governor may appoint any other representatives or agency offi-

cials, such as agency officials responsible for economic development, child support and juvenile justice programs in the State.

(d) Members who represent organizations, agencies or other entities must be individuals with optimum policy making authority within the entities they represent.

(e) A majority of members of the State Board must be representatives of business. Members who represent business must be individuals who are owners, chief executive officers, chief operating officers, or other individuals with optimum policy making or hiring authority, including members of Local Boards.

(f) The Governor must appoint the business representatives from among individuals who are nominated by State business organizations and business trade associations. The Governor must appoint the labor representatives from among individuals who are nominated by State labor federations.

(g) The Governor must select a chairperson of the State Board from the business representatives on the board.

(h) The Governor may establish terms of appointment or other conditions governing appointment or membership on the State Board.

(i) For the programs and activities carried out by One-Stop partners, as described in WIA section 121(b) and 20 CFR 662.200 and 662.210, the State Board must include:

(1) The lead State agency officials with responsibility for such program, or

(2) In any case in which no lead State agency official has responsibility for such a program service, a representative in the State with expertise relating to such program, service or activity.

(3) If the director of the designated State unit, as defined in section 7(8)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act, does not represent the State Vocational Rehabilitation Services program (VR program) on the State Board, then the State must describe in its State plan how the member of the State Board representing the VR program will effectively represent the interests, needs, and priorities of the VR program and